

DISSATISFIED BRAZILIANS

Rumors of Discontent and Opposition to
Fonseca's Provisional Government.

Telegrams from Senhor Barbosa Denying the Reports, and Stating Why the Constitutional Election is Delayed So Long.

DISCONTENT IN BRAZIL.

Indications that Grievous Trouble is Brewing for the Da Fonseca Provisional Government.

New York, Dec. 26.—The steamship Sirius, which left Rio de Janeiro Dec. 4, and arrived here to-day, reports that several foreign war ships, among them the United States steamer Richmond, had arrived in the harbor, and that quietness reigned in the city; but that a riot had taken place in the Rio Grande district, although no particulars could be learned up to the time of sailing. Captain Fisher, of the Sirius, was seen by a reporter, and said: "When we were at Rio de Janeiro, everything was quiet in the city, and no one would imagine that any change of government had taken place. Business was going on as usual, although the banks were a bit wary, and drafts of over \$100 would not be honored. There was, however, an undercurrent of discontent manifested, and I am not surprised to hear of an outbreak there since we left. There is evidently a considerable number of the people of the city who desire to see the empire re-established. When we were there this sentiment had not taken shape in any definite movement, but there were mutterings of dissatisfaction to be heard. The truth was that the banishment of Dom Pedro and the proclamation of the republic came with such suddenness that the adherents of the empire had no time to make any demonstration. I look for troubles not only in Rio de Janeiro, but throughout Brazil, for some time to come. Those at the head of this new movement have a peaceful prospect before them, by any means."

W. R. Grace & Co. to-day received a cable from Rio de Janeiro which is quoted at 34 1/2 pence, which is a fall of 3 1/2 pence since Dom Pedro was deposed. The exchange at 34 1/2 puts paper money below par. Mr. Grace said he was not an alarmist, but the indications were that serious trouble was brewing. He believed that Brazil contained more corrupt officials than any country on the face of the globe. If the press had the same liberty as in this country, rascality would be exposed in a way that would not be possible here.

A Washington special to the Times says: Brazilians in the United States are watching with grave concern, the news from their native country. While they do not appear to be at all anxious for a restoration of the empire, it is evident that many of them look for troubles of a sort suggested by the recent Brazilian dispatches. Concerning disturbances in the provinces. The reluctance of some of the most prominent men of liberal opinion to give their adhesion to the provisional government of Da Fonseca is taken as an indication that these men have intimated that it will be advisable to ascertain whether the new authorities will be entitled to general confidence or whether they have undertaken something that they are not broad enough and strong enough to carry out.

A most significant thing in the estimation of well-informed persons was the refusal of Don Jose Mariano, in Pernambuco, to accept the governorship of Pernambuco. Mariano is described as a man of immense influence in a province that has interests almost absolutely apart from those of the provinces south of the San Francisco river. Among the aristocratic families of Pernambuco, as well as with the masses in that city, Mariano is a man whose judgment is as thoroughly respected and followed as his readiness to fight for his country is acknowledged. The people of Pernambuco read their own papers and care nothing for what is said by those of other sections of Brazil. The city is the commercial and financial metropolis of the north. Very much depends, according to a Brazilian authority, upon the course that Mariano follows in the future. If he should say "withdraw," there is no sort of doubt that Pernambuco would be able to abstain by the decree of the provisional government of Rio de Janeiro, and that it would be joined by neighboring provinces in establishing a new government of the northern provinces. The withdrawal of one province might be expected to be followed by the refusal of others to yield obedience to the commands of the Da Fonseca government, and possibly lead to a general break-up and a melancholy state of disorder in all of the provinces not controlled by the military forces.

A careful compilation of the expressions of the press shows that there is not one paper that has said anything critical of Dom Pedro. There have been many expressions of doubt about the expediency or timeliness of the declaration of the republic. Conservative Brazilians who believe that the empire was carefully governed, and who thought it wise to continue it as long as Dom Pedro was alive, say that the most powerful influence against the declaration of the republic in Brazil has been the opposition of the republics that are its neighbors, while the empire, a monarchy only in name, has been free from civil wars, and more than thirty years. There is hope among the Brazilians that a better disposition toward the republic may be manifested, but there is a plain misty future. The report that the administration of the Emperor, Dom Pedro, would be acceptable. There is no fear of intervention by Germany or any other European government. Even Germany dared to expose herself at home by undertaking any important foreign enterprise of that sort, it is believed that a host of domestic enemies against Brazil would bring all the provinces together to develop a unity of the South American republics that would be astonishing and perhaps unprecedented in the history of nations interested in Brazilian affairs.

The steamship Pavana, which arrived to-day from Brazilian ports, reports that the people of Santos have decided to adhere to the republic. A large number favoring the exiled Emperor. There was nothing new to report at Rio de Janeiro, and quietness prevailed at night.

A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro to-night says the government has issued a decree providing that all persons found endeavoring to corrupt or bribe any official, or contriving or proposing any measure for active opposition to the republic, shall be tried by a military tribunal. An opposition journal was suspended on Tuesday.

Sensational Newsitems Denounced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A reporter of the Associated Press who called at the Brazilian legation, to-day, to inquire for news concerning the fighting which is reported to have occurred at Rio de Janeiro from the 15th to the 20th of the present month, found that the minister had just received the following telegram from Ruy Barbosa, the Minister of Finance under the new regime:

"From cablegrams we learn that, unfortunately, there is no speculation from newspapers against us which is not credited in Europe, in spite of all our warnings against this sort of conspiracy. Reports about a mutiny of the corps of artillery are false. There was only mutiny of a few soldiers, which was immediately suppressed. This circumstance has increased here the confidence in the government, which shows itself strongly prepared, with prompt and decisive means, to put down any disturbance of public order. The aggravation of Gen. Fonseca's illness is not true; on the contrary, he is recovering speedily from his former complaints. The assistant doctor believes his recovery to be certain. At any rate the fate of the revolution, now accepted by the whole country, does not depend on the contingency of one man's life, however previous it may be. In the army itself, the revolution can rely on other chiefs of great prestige, and no less devoted to the cause. All the different political parties have espoused with enthusiasm the term fixed (Nov. 15, 1889), for the meeting of the constituent assembly, they consider by this act that the stability of the republic is insured. Beware of newsmongers."

Senhor Valente late this afternoon received another cablegram from Senhor Ruy Barbosa, giving at length the reasons why it was impossible to call the constituent

assembly at an earlier date than November. The delay in calling the assembly has been severely commented upon by various European and American newspapers. The cablegram is as follows: "The reason why in Europe the term for the meeting of the constituent assembly is considered too long is because they are not well acquainted with the geography of Brazil. The Brazilian press is a better judge in the matter. All political parties here think that the term is not even short. Moreover, it will be very difficult to take all the preliminary measures for the general election within so short a term. The last electoral reform was decreed on Jan. 9, 1881, and yet the new House of Representatives under such law was called to meet on Dec. 31 of that year, although it was merely an ordinary reform. Now, after a revolution, we have to enlist a large electoral body, almost new, comprising (with the exception of all the old foreign naturalized, that is to say, all who were residing in Brazil on Nov. 15, and who will not decline the Brazilian citizenship. To perform all this work in less time than a country capable of admitting a population of four or five hundred millions, but containing, however, fourteen millions, would be a miracle. The European criticisms only show that they know little of Brazil outside of its financial affairs. It is materially impossible to adopt a shorter term. Public opinion in Brazil is satisfied, and Europe would be also if Brazil was better known there. Here such a criticism excites surprise, inasmuch as we are supposed to be a country as thickly peopled as the European nations, whereas we are a country of about nine million square kilometers, with a very much sparser population. Such impatience is absurd. Any alteration in the term is impracticable. We cannot do what is beyond man's power."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Emir Pasha's Followers to Leave Zanzibar To-day, and Stanley on Dec. 30.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 26.—Two hundred and fifty of the followers of Emin Pasha will sail from here to-morrow. Emin will not be able to leave Bagamoyo for three weeks. Mr. Stanley will sail for Egypt on Dec. 30.

Mr. Mackenzie, agent of the British East Africa Company, has returned to Mombasa. He has agreed to pay annually to the Sultan a certain sum of money, according to the terms of the British concession. The Sultan will henceforth cease to interfere with the administration of affairs in the territory controlled by the British East Africa Company.

Pugilist Slav's Thanks.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Slavin, the Australian pugilist, has written a letter in reply to the one sent him by the Pelican Club, in which the club stated that it had decided to recognize him as champion of England, and expressed sympathy with him for the disgraceful manner in which he was treated by roughs during his recent fight with Jim Smith. In his letter Slavin thanks the club for the stand it has taken in the matter, and declares that he intends now, as he always intended, to endeavor to win a fight in which he is to contend in a fair and manly manner.

The Arlington Club has presented Frank Salvin, the pugilist, with a purse of £500.

India Wants Better Government.

BOMBAY, Dec. 26.—Two thousand delegates attended the first meeting of the national congress. Mr. Bradlaugh was present as a visitor. Sir William Wedderburn, the president of the congress, condemned the Indian bureaucracy, and claimed for the people of India the same control over their government that the people of other lands possess over theirs. He intimated many abuses under the present irresponsible, despotic government.

Salvation Army to Be Suppressed.

BERNE, Dec. 26.—Despite the orders issued by the government prohibiting the holding of meetings by the Salvation Army in Switzerland, members of that organization continue to hold open-air meetings in Geneva. The authorities have decided to adopt vigorous measures to suppress the gatherings of the Salvationists.

People Buried by an Earthquake.

ROME, Dec. 26.—A severe shock of earthquake occurred at Acireale, Sicily, to-day, throwing down several houses and burying their occupants beneath the ruins.

Cable Notes.

A serious revolt, instigated by Russian agents, is reported in Afghanistan.

An entire family has been suffocated by carbonic acid gas at Waldau, Saxony.

The strike of the coal miners in the Charleroi district of Belgium is spreading. The strikers now number 10,400.

The Pope has sent an autograph letter to Don Carlos, congratulating him upon his success in the Portuguese throne.

Four British iron-clads have left Malta under orders to proceed to Lisbon to be present at the ceremony of the proclamation of King Carlos I.

The decree prolonging the military dictatorship in Brazil for a year has dismayed the Portuguese republicans, and a decided reaction in favor of the monarchy has ensued.

The university at Odessa, Russia, has been closed owing to the discovery of the fact that a number of the students were nihilists and were actively engaged in spreading their propaganda.

The Bulgarian government has reported that he has been engaged to deliver a course of lectures in the United States. He says he never thought of going on a lecturing tour in that country.

The city of Nebraska, and party, left the City of Mexico, yesterday, for Veracruz, after a reception tendered by the Governor of San Luis Potosi. On their return they will be received by President Diaz, who will call on the United States minister on Monday.

Maritime News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The City of Kingston, which used to ply up and down the Hudson river, and which was sold some time ago to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, has been wrecked on the coast of Cape Horn. She has just been rescued by the way of Cape Horn. She has just been rescued by the way of Cape Horn.

HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 26.—The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool, for this port, is seven days overdue, and some anxiety is felt for her.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 26.—Arrived: Travels from Germany, from New York, for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 26.—Arrived: Travels from New York, for Bremen.

LIZARD, Dec. 26.—Passed: Edam, from New York, for Amsterdam.

The Angels Coal Disaster.

SAN ANDREAS, Cal., Dec. 26.—The latest report from the Angels coal disaster is that there are at least seventeen and probably eighteen men buried in the mine. There are little hopes of ever recovering the bodies. The miners are now at work taking out the work of developing the mine will probably be resumed very soon. It is probable, however, that the work will be directed to the spot where the bodies are buried. One of the miners recovered, and a dead body among the others, fearfully mangled, but signs of having been alive from the scene and in a few moments the surface was about one hundred feet lower, twenty feet wide and nearly seventy feet deep.

Pittsburg Coal Pool Broken.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—The Pittsburg Southern Coal Company, the syndicate of large river coal operators of this city, which was formed three years ago, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, will go into liquidation at once, and the thirteen firms composing the company will hereafter do business on their own account. The trouble has been brewing for some months, and is principally due to the fact that some of the member companies have been in bad faith in selling coal in opposition to the company.

Business Embarrassments.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The Washburn Manufacturing Company made an assignment to-day for the benefit of its creditors. Its liabilities are estimated at about \$300,000. The assignment grows out of the recent failure of the affiliated firm of J. Q. Preble & Co., and Sheffield & Co., who are in the same line of business in New York.

Ran Cough Drops—best on earth.

THE DANGER IN INFLUENZA

It Assumes a More Serious Type in Paris and Many Cases Are Proving Fatal.

Progress of the Disease Throughout the Continent—What Surgeon-General Hamilton Says About Previous Epidemics.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.

The Disease Assumes a Graver Type in Paris—Undertakers Overworked.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The influenza epidemic in Paris has assumed a graver type, and many cases are now complicated with pneumonia. In consequence of the constantly increasing crowd at the hospitals, the authorities are erecting tents for the sufferers. The undertakers are overworked, and many of their employees are down. In consequence of the increase in the number of funerals the system of draping the churches with enormous hangings of black and the expensive parade of various emblems of woe has been dispensed with by authority. The official return of deaths for the week gives two hundred more deaths than for the preceding week.

The epidemic is decreasing at Berlin, but it is spreading at Bremen, and the managers of the gas-works have notified the consumers that the supply will be short for a time in consequence of the sickness of many employees. At Darmstadt it is very severe.

At Frankfurt there have been two deaths from the disease. Numerous cases are reported among the English visitors at Engadine. In Madrid there are over sixty thousand cases, and many persons have died. In West London about 250 shopmen and postmen have been laid up.

King Carlos I. of Portugal, left his room, to-day, and attended to business with his Ministers. He expects to be completely recovered by Sunday, and will then attend the ceremonies of proclamation.

At Vienna there are many cases in children, followed by measles. The Christmas festivities were made very dull, as few families celebrated the day. Reports from the Austrian provinces are that the malady prevails among the horses.

The United States steamer Enterprise arrived at Gibraltar to-day. She had several cases of influenza on board, and was quarantined. She did not wait to enter, therefore, but proceeded westward.

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PREVIOUS EPIDEMICS.

Symptoms and Phenomena in Connection with Past Visitation of the Disease.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Now that La Grippe has made its way here, Surgeon-General Hamilton has been called upon quite often to give his views in regard to the fashionable disease. Dr. Hamilton says that the disease is a germ disease, and is not dangerous, but every person who has suffered with it knows that it is intensely disagreeable. The doctor gave the following interesting facts in regard to the past epidemics, the course, symptoms and phenomena in connection with them:

The first epidemic on record appeared in 1510. It started at Malta, and its course was northwesterly to Sicily, thence to Spain, Italy, France, Great Britain, and from there all over Europe. It was extremely severe and scarcely missed an individual. The weather preceding it was noted for its long and continuous moisture, followed by remarkable storms. This epidemic had symptoms, in addition to regular ones, of violent pain over the eyes, delirium, gastrodynia, and, sometimes, from the seventh to the eleventh day, syncope and snatching of the breath. It also had several coincident phenomena in connection with the epidemic, including swarms of locusts in Sicily in 1507, 1508 and 1509, with destruction by caterpillars in Germany, eruption of Hecla and earthquakes.

In 1511 a large comet was discovered. There followed also much rain; signals on lines and fogs.

The epidemic of 1537 took a westerly course from Asia, going by way of Constantinople to France, and also to America. This epidemic had an attendant fever, with severe pain in the side, which was relieved in some instances by bleeding. It was followed by the death of a great many deaths occurred in England, consequent upon the wet weather preceding the harvest. A comet and a plague followed in 1574, 1575 and 1576.

The third epidemic was in 1590. The course was east and south, to west and north, and raged chiefly during the autumn months. It was noted for its sudden onset, and intense sleepiness. Like the others, the weather had been moist and rainy, with also earthquakes, and remarkable swarms of insects, and their appearance. A plague among insects accompanied this epidemic, and measles and small-pox followed it.

In 1603, in the midst of a wintry spring, the fourth epidemic appeared. In April the symptoms were almost identical with the third, but during the summer a fever developed, and the brain and the brain caused nervous shocks.

The fifth epidemic occurred in the autumn of 1615, after heavy fogs and cold, moist weather. It was characterized by a severe fever, and the symptoms of this epidemic were pleuritic fever, with bilious disarrangement, and like one of two of the other epidemics, was followed by the appearance of a plague among insects, and their appearance.

In 1710, 200 years after the first appearance, came the sixth epidemic. As did the others, it followed moist weather, the symptoms being continuous coughing, quick pulse and headache.

Nineteen years after this, following a rainy November, in 1729, came the next epidemic. The seventh was in 1732, during a damp and chilly spring. It did not reach Scotland until November. In this one the disease was characterized by a severe fever, and the symptoms of this epidemic were pleuritic fever, with bilious disarrangement, and like one of two of the other epidemics, was followed by the appearance of a plague among insects, and their appearance.

In 1733, 200 years after the first appearance, came the sixth epidemic. As did the others, it followed moist weather, the symptoms being continuous coughing, quick pulse and headache.

The eighth was in 1732, during a damp and chilly spring. It did not reach Scotland until November. In this one the disease was characterized by a severe fever, and the symptoms of this epidemic were pleuritic fever, with bilious disarrangement, and like one of two of the other epidemics, was followed by the appearance of a plague among insects, and their appearance.

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The ninth was in 1732, during a damp and chilly spring. It did not reach Scotland until November. In this one the disease was characterized by a severe fever, and the symptoms of this epidemic were pleuritic fever, with bilious disarrangement, and like one of two of the other epidemics, was followed by the appearance of a plague among insects, and their appearance.

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The tenth was in 1732, during a damp and chilly spring. It did not reach Scotland until November. In this one the disease was characterized by a severe fever, and the symptoms of this epidemic were pleuritic fever, with bilious disarrangement, and like one of two of the other epidemics, was followed by the appearance of a plague among insects, and their appearance.

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The thirteenth was in 1732, during a damp and chilly spring. It did not reach Scotland until November. In this one the disease was characterized by a severe fever, and the symptoms of this epidemic were pleuritic fever, with bilious disarrangement, and like one of two of the other epidemics, was followed by the appearance of a plague among insects, and their appearance.

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by diseases among cattle and sheep, and also a transition in some instances to diarrhoea and cholera.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

The New York Southern Society, yesterday adopted formal resolutions of sorrow for the death of Henry W. Grady.

Another clerk in the Buffalo postoffice has been arrested for robbing the mails. He is a young married man named Edward F. Bapst. He confessed.

Thomas Ellis was fatally stabbed by George Nagle, colored, during a fight at a ball at Johnston, Pa., Christmas eve. Nagle is under arrest.

The thirty-five Texans arrested for murder on Wednesday are held at Galveston without bail by order of United States District Judge Brooman.

Alexander Williams, a Tuscarora Indian, brother of Grand Sachem Thomas Williams, was found murdered in his house on the Indian reservation at Niagara.

Near Richmond, Va., Thomas Jones (colored) attempted to ride a spirited horse. The animal threw him, and Jones's neck was broken.

The United States cruiser Charleston went into commission yesterday at the Mare Island navy-yard. Commander Louis Kempf formally turned the cruiser over to Capt. George C. Roney.

A thirteen-year-old boy named Walton, went to his home in Harrison county, Virginia, and finding the house closed attempted to enter through the window. The sash fell on him, breaking his neck.

The Russian influenza has reached the Rocky mountains. Three-fourths of the citizens of Denver are suffering from it. Reports from Cheyenne, W. T., are to the effect that that city is similarly affected.

John R. Dos Passos, a well-known lawyer of New York, brother of Assistant District Attorney Dos Passos, was thrown from a horse a few days ago and his skull was fractured. He is now in a critical condition.

Ex-President Cleveland has been appointed referee, in place of the late Judge Vanevor, in actions brought against New York City by property-owners to recover damages for filling in along the Hudson river.

James H. Radcliffe, on trial at Pomeroy, O., during the past week, was called by his brother-in-law, Lewis D. Cotterell, at the Hulbert house, last February, was found guilty of manslaughter yesterday morning.

Nathan L. Robinson, overseer of the Amoskilling mills, at Manchester, N. H., during the past twenty years, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head. No reason is assigned for the act.

The Choctaws of the Indian Territory have sent word to the United States commissioners that they are willing to meet them in actions brought against New York City by property-owners to recover damages for filling in along the Hudson river.

The Indians at Fort Sully are dissatisfied with the treaty opening their reservation, and claim that they are not getting sufficient remuneration for their ponies. It is reported that they have killed several settlers near the fort.

Alexander Blackburn, formerly a private in Company Seventh United States Infantry, now an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan., was enticed to an out-house yesterday, and beaten so that he cannot recover.

Miss Sarah F. Nicholls, a well-known society lady, of Lowell, Mass., disappeared Christmas night. She went out to post a letter at the post-office, and in her room was a note, saying "Forgive and forget." The affair is involved in mystery.

William O'Connor, the Canadian seaman, has wired that he will row in the Thayer regatta, to be held in Boston, and in the event of inability to arrange the regatta at Boston he will row at any other point agreeable to the wishes of the competitors.

Henry A. Cabler, a passenger conductor on the L. & N. railroad, was probably fatally shot by an unknown tramp he had ejected from his train at Old Depot, Ky., at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Cabler was similarly shot by a tramp a year ago.

Tim Humphreys was riding double on horseback at Charleston, W. Va., Monday night. The horse, while carrying double, threw Humphreys off. He fell on his head, producing concussion of the brain and bursting an internal blood vessel, from which he died yesterday.

At Mendota, fifteen miles from San Diego, Tex., Deputy United States Marshals Kilgore and Cauley, with a posse, attempted to arrest five mesquite smugglers, and a runaway horse ensued, in which Officer Chappa, one of the smugglers, was killed. The other four were captured.

Simon Spohn, a well-known character of Reading, Pa., died yesterday, at the hospital. He had been suffering from a long illness. He was a native of Germany, and had been in the United States for many years.

Bash Miller was married on Christmas to Annie Miller, of Columbia, N. J. While the couple were en route to the home of the bride, a horse was thrown, and the bride was injured. The bride was also shot, but was not seriously wounded.

Mrs. John Roach, wife of a cooper of Northville, Mich., shot and killed John A. Taylor, who, while intoxicated, demanded admittance to the Roach home, which was closed. He resisted, however, and Mrs. Roach jumped out of bed, seized a 32-calibre revolver, and fired, with the above result.

Three new indictments have been returned against Stephen E. Sherman by the Buffalo grand jury. They charge him with grand larceny in appropriating grain, the aggregate theft charged being about \$25,000. Mr. Sherman pleads not guilty, and his bail of \$25,000, previously given in other cases against him, was permitted to stand in these.

American Geological Society.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The American Geological Society met to-day in the American Museum of Natural History. They will continue in session three days. The result of the election for officers was announced, as follows: President, James D. Dana, of New Haven; vice-presidents, J. S. Newell, of New York, and J. W. Powell, of Michigan; secretary, John J. Stevenson, of New York; treasurer, Henry S. Williams, of Cornell University; executive committee, Major J. W. Powell, of the United States Geological Survey, George M. Dawson, and Charles H. Hitchcock, of Dartmouth college. The following papers were read: "Some Additional Evidence on the Interval Between the Leading Glacial Epochs," by T. C. Chamberlain, of Madison, Wis.; "On Glacial Phenomena in Canada," by Robert Bell, of Ottawa; "The Tertiary Deposits of Eastern Massachusetts," by N. S. Shaler, of Harvard; "Orographic Features of the Rocky Mountains," by S. F. Emmons, of Washington, D. C.; "Note on the Serpentine of Syracuse," by George H. Williams, of Baltimore, and "Remarks on the Surface Geology of Alaska," by J. C. Russell, of Washington, D. C.

Plenty of Electricity to Kill.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—To-day the electrical execution machines at Sing Sing prison were used by a committee for the State, composed of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, Dr. A. D. Rockwell, Dr. P. H. Laundy and electrical assistants. The tests to-day clearly showed that the dynamo was even more deadly than had been represented. When run at less than the ordinary number of revolutions per minute the electrical pressure was found to exceed 1,000 volts, instead of being only 1,000. This proves that about 300 times a second the pressure runs about 2,000 volts.

Jack Farrell Whipped in Three Rounds.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 26.—Jack Farrell, the Brooklyn light-weight, was whipped in three rounds by Wm. Higgs, of St. Paul. Higgs last night three rounds. Farrell seemed to take the millas a joke, at first, and looked as though he expected an easy victory. Higgs dealt him three blows over the heart in rapid succession in the third round, and the Brooklyn man went to grass. He had to be helped from the room.

Murder and Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26.—At Bowling Green, this morning, John McDonald quarreled with his wife, and after a struggle, shot her. He then turned the gun on himself and was killed. The body of the woman was found lying on the floor unconscious from dangerous pistol wounds. It is believed that the man recovered. The body of McDonald died the shooting, as a pistol was found by his side.

Released from Jail.

The habeas corpus proceedings of Clara Flint against Sheriff King were yesterday decided in her favor by Judge Howland. She was released from custody. The court also dismissed a similar suit which Archie Howman had brought against Squire Jenkins.

Asks for Correction of Policy.

Louise Bein filed a complaint yesterday against the Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., claiming \$1,000 on a policy.

Three Workmen Injured.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 26.—Three workmen were injured, one of them fatally, by the falling of a scaffold at the new building of the Thompson-Houston Electric Light Company, this afternoon. Frank Wertz was injured internally, and will die. John Michael was badly bruised about the body, and E. L. Anson had one eye knocked out, and received several painful bruises.

Stole \$3,000 Worth of Jewelry.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Between 6 and 6:30 o'clock this evening, while the family of John Bush, a prominent citizen residing at No. 165 Summer street, were at their evening meal, thieves climbed the outside porch of the house and entered the second-story window, opened the private apartments of Mrs. Bush and secured \$3,000 worth of jewelry. The thieves are still at large.</